



## European athletics cup soon

Moscow has brought together practically all the stars of European athletics, many of them world stars, to compete in the tenth European athletics cup.

The top male team will get "The Bowl of Florence", while the top female side will win "The Silver Girl" prize. Taking part will be over 400 contestants and they will compete on August 17 and 18 in 36 events on nearly a full Olympic programme.

It is the first time that Moscow is hosting such a tournament which is such a source of importance only to the Olympics and the World Cup, said Valery Kuvayev, member of the Organizing Committee and deputy head of the athletics department of the USSR Sports Committee. The venue will be the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium, which recently welcomed participants

and guests of the 21st World Festival of Youth and Students. I am sure, he continued, that all will greet as heartily the European Cup entrants.

The stadium is even nicer now. The arena itself and the warming-up zone boast a new tartan covering approved of by many entrants already after they first practised there.

All is fine, said world high jumping champion Tamara Bykova studiously inspecting the high-jumping sector. The only thing left is scoring good marks.

Scores of world and hundreds of continental and national records have been set in this grand arena, and hopefully the tradition will continue, for taking part are such stars as Sebastian Coe who five years ago won the 800 m Olympic title here, and Steve Cram who recently set as many as three world marks to the one and two miles and the 1,500 m. They will be joined by renowned Uwe Hohn, Merita Koch, and Marlies Gohr of the GDR, Helene Fibigerova and Jirich Bugar of Czechoslovakia, Harald Schmid and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany, and Italians Alberto Tomba and Sara Simeoni, who also won the gold at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. There are many spectacular names in other teams, too. As for the hosts, they have notable like Sergei Brilika, Gennadiy Avdeyenko, Nataliya Lisovskaya, Yuriy Tamm, Oleg Protsenko, Anatoly Vasilyev, etc.

The organizers have prepared a varied hors concours programme. Specifically, they invite journalists, coaches, judges, doctors and attendants, in a word, all who wish to enter as

Soviet judge Nimirid Toonias is often called Europe's best starter by athletes and journalists. Now he is all set for the Cup.

Photos by Andrei Golovonov and Andrei Knyazev

August 18 the "Mile of Peace" run under the motto "For Peace and Cooperation".

The Cup will be covered by over 400 newsmen from many countries.

The men's field will include Britain, the GDR, West Germany, Italy, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and the USSR and the women's — Bulgaria, Britain, the GDR, West Germany, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The first and second placed teams as well as the European teams built up on the strength of the showings will represent the continent in October's World Cup in Australia. A nation may field in each event only one athlete or team, which will add to the keenness of competition.

ions of our yachtsmen who were successful in such regattas in various years.

## Yachting

Yuri Tokovoy of the USSR has won the "Prima" class at the European youth open championships just ended in Barcelona. Involved were 42 racers from 11 European and Latin American countries.

Tokovoy carried on the tradi-

## Equestrian sport

The USSR came third in the dressage contest at the European championship in Copenhagen, taking 4,735 points. Olga Klimko on Barbara totalled 1,624 points, Vladimir Kovshov

## Champion slips up

17-year-old Wimbledon-85 winner Boris Becker of West Germany, who recently excelled in the winning Davis cup match versus the US, dropped out at

1,550 on Rukh and Yelena Fetushkova — 1,581 on Khavavur. West Germany took the title with 4,886 while Denmark came second with 4,763 points.

## Ice hockey soon to start

Leading Soviet clubs are winding up training to play some trial games in preparation for the first tournaments of the new season, which officially opens on September 20 when the 49th national championship gets under way.

On August 19, CAC, who have won the national championships 28 times, will start their West German tour and from September 1 to 7 defend their European Champions Cup at Megève (France) against clubs from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, West Germany and Poland.

Without belittling the merits of this tournament, we still think that the overseas tour facing CAC will be a much rougher sailing. Doubtless lots of fans are looking forward to the club's games with top NHL teams from December 26 to January 4. On December 31, CAC will take on Montreal Canadiens with whom they drew 3-3 in 1975 (that game is still one of the most glorious pages in world ice-hockey history).

The USSR side, which led their world title in the last season, could have had time in gaining it. Coaches Viktor Tkachenko and Vladimir Yuzovskiy will field a tentative side against world champions Czechoslovakia in three away games early September.

Next the team will play in the Moscow Javelin tournament which comes on in December and then meet Sweden, West Germany and Finland in friendly games. The climax of the season will be the world and European championships scheduled between April 12-28 in Moscow.

## SOVIET ATHLETICS TRIUMPH

### European Cups-85 won by Soviet athletes

The USSR emerged victorious in the 1985 European Cup competition at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. The Soviet team won 10 of 13 events, followed by Britain — 67, Bulgaria — 65, Czechoslovakia — 62, Poland — 60, Germany — 57 and Italy — 50.

The USSR also topped the 1985 GDR with 125 points. The GDR with 113 points. Germany — 91, Britain — 82, Czechoslovakia — 75.

Over a hundred thousand spectators witnessed the birth of several national records — five

of them by the Soviet athletes — and many other impressive showings.

The Soviet records were set by Olga Vasilyeva who clocked 48.8 sec in the 400 m; Alexander Vasilyev — 47.92 in the 400 m hurdles; Ivan Kononov — 8.19.38 in the 100 m obstacle race; the women's quartet ran the 4X100 m and 4X400 m relays in 42.0 sec and 3 min 18.86 sec respectively.

Sergei Brilika of the USSR excited special interest, for having scaled 580 cm. He tried to set a new world mark of 602 cm but improved his world record but failed.

In exciting competition Hanka Kostadinova of Bulgaria cleared 206 cm, an all-time second-best mark, and world record holder Tamara Bykova of the USSR came second with 202 cm. They both failed to break the 207 cm world mark.

Italian Alberto Tomba did spectacularly in taking both the 5,000 m and 10,000 m titles. There were widely predicted wins by ace like Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia, Steve Cram of Britain, Uwe Hohn, Petra Felke, Marlies Gohr and Marita Koch of the GDR, Harald Schmid of West Germany, Martin Woronin of Poland, and Jirich Bugar of Czechoslovakia.

The hosts were an exception — Tamara Bykova and Olga Klimko won the European Cup.

Photo by Mikhail Alexandrov

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## Brazilians again coachless

Tole Santana, who successfully led the Brazilian football team through the elimination tournament of the world championship, has again left Brazil for Saudi Arabia, where he had been coaching the Al-Ahli club for several years. He told journalists, he would possibly be unable to lead Brazil during the world football cup finals in Mexico.

Santana's contract with Al-Ahli, which he signed after the 1982 world championship expires next October.

It is a great honour for me to coach Brazil, he stressed, but

now the country's football confederation is undergoing major changes which are bound to cause certain difficulties. President Giulio Coutinho, with whom I am on excellent terms, will leave his post and only the future will tell whom he would like to head the national team. Santana has returned to Saudi Arabia, and if the confederation leadership decides again to invite him to serve as chief coach, they would have to talk to Al-Ahli, who are reluctant to sever their contract with the renowned Brazilian football expert.

Information gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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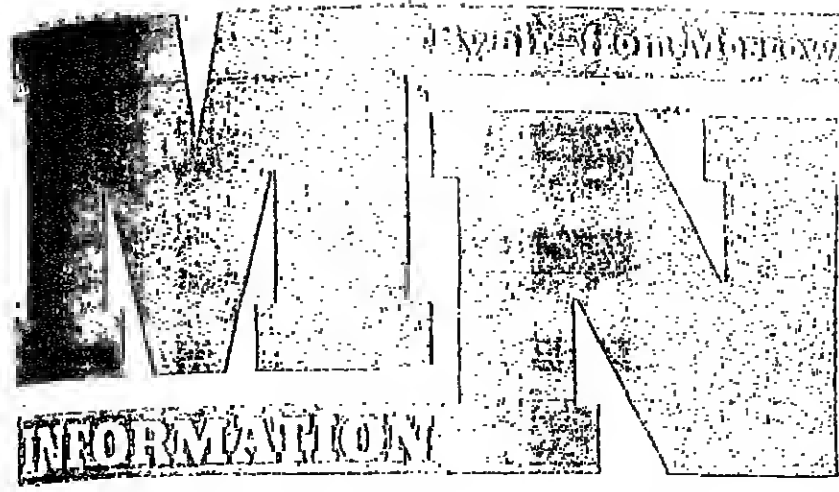


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## REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Albanian relations, inspired by Vladimir Lenin, have passed the test of time and have strengthened by the day. This was stressed at a grand meeting in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the victory of Afghanistan's independence.

A Baku, vice-chairman of the board of the Soviet Union for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, said that Afghan people's victory over British colonialists was made possible by the new situation which emerged after the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution. The history of Afghanistan's independent development is closely linked with its friendly relations with the USSR, he said. The past decade has borne out the truth of the Leninist policy of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference.

Albania's victorious April Revolution heralded a qualitative stage in bilateral relations on solid friendship, revolutionary solidarity, cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan dynamically developing in diverse areas for the benefit of their peoples, in the cause of peace and international justice.

## Holiday in the air

A grand air and sport show devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany and national Aviation Day was held last Sunday in Moscow's Tushino airfield. Taking part were the country's top air clubs, coaches and flyers. They undertook extremely spectacular aerobatics like loops, wing-overs, controlled spins, and several other complicated air manoeuvres. For instance, pilots from the Chkalov Central flying club manoeuvred their four Yak-30 planes in diamond-shaped formation hundred of metres from each other, making the most complex acrobatic stunts without altering the rigid geometry of their flight routes.

Parachutists tried to excel with delayed drops and group numbers in free fall and under parachute canopies.

Aviation sports have always been popular with Soviet youth. Remarkably, of the 1,085 world records registered by the International Aviation Federation as of January 1, 1985 the USSR has 478. Present at the show were Party and Government representatives.

In exciting competition Hanka Kostadinova of Bulgaria cleared 206 cm, an all-time second-best mark, and world record holder Tamara Bykova of the USSR came second with 202 cm. They both failed to break the 207 cm world mark.

Italian Alberto Tomba did spectacularly in taking both the 5,000 m and 10,000 m titles. There were widely predicted wins by ace like Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia, Steve Cram of Britain, Uwe Hohn, Petra Felke, Marlies Gohr and Marita Koch of the GDR, Harald Schmid of West Germany, Martin Woronin of Poland, and Jirich Bugar of Czechoslovakia.

The hosts were an exception — Tamara Bykova and Olga Klimko won the European Cup.

Photo by Mikhail Alexandrov

(Continued on page 8)



● A CAMPAIGN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PERIODICALS HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN THE USSR. By tradition an overwhelming majority of the population prefer to pay the subscription fee so that postmen bring newspapers and magazines to their homes. Every Soviet family subscribes, on the average, to 15 periodicals. It is expected that their simultaneous press sum will be more than 427 million copies.

● LIFE HAS COME BACK TO NORMAL NEAR THE TOLSA.

CHIK VOLCANO ON THE FAR EASTERN PENINSULA OF KAMCHATKA. Ten years ago a powerful eruption in this area turned an area of 500 sq km into a lifeless desert. But scientists have established that 50 species of plants are already growing on the fields covered with ashes and slag.

● A STATE RESERVE HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF THE SIKHOTOLIN MOUNTAIN RANGE. Cedar forests and spawning rivers of the Tula coast have been placed under state protection. This was necessitated by the fact that the Baikal-Amur Railway passes in this area and various branches of the national economy are developing on the shore.

## Festival salut in Artek

Children from 60 countries, together with their Soviet peers, are currently on vacation at the Artek camp in the Crimea. Recently they held an international drama festival, "Children of the World in Friendship", devoted to the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow, the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany, and the camp's own 60th anniversary.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev visited the camp, talked with the children about their academic progress and wished them a good rest.

This world-renowned camp began with only several tarpaulin tents but now it has big multi-story houses, stadiums and sport complexes; beautiful beaches and lots of various games and attractions; a Pioneer Palace and consummation museum which Yuri Gagarin sponsored and helped set up; a Pioneer house of studies; a minor pool, a radio station and even a port with its own flag.

A Lenin memorial was presented to the camp on the occasion of its jubilee.



Mikhail Gorbachev talking to children at the Artek Young Pioneer camp. Photo by V. Monastyrn and N. Dudchik

## INDIAN FILM WEEK

Thousands of residents of Moscow, Riga, Irkutsk and Donetsk are again making an exciting trip to India. The whole of this wonderful country and the life of her people is opened up for us by films of various years being demonstrated at the annual Indian Film Week in the Soviet Union.

Among them is "The Ghat", which won a special jury prize at the recent 14th Moscow International Film Festival, as well as "Up the Hill", "A Star", "Nayam and Shyam", "Ulla Sidha", "The Invisible One", "Like Three Musketeers", "Voice", and others.

Indian films made their first appearance in this country in the early '50s and have since been a great success with our audiences for their humanism, kindness, musical wealth and the colorful and varied palette of camerawork.

Taking part in the Week are noted Indian film personalities — director I. V. Sasi, who made "The Invisible One", and actresses Saema Sasi and Rohini Hattangady, who played a leading part in "The Ghat".

We are in this country for the first time and are very impressed by the hospitality and hospitality of Soviet people, said Seema Sasi with a smile. Moscow is exceptionally beautiful, and I am happy that I am seeing it for myself.

We hope to see here the Soviet films we saw at home, I. V. Sasi added. Our people like them very much, therefore the opportunity to be in Moscow, meet our colleagues and discuss plans for joint productions is especially valuable to us. We might jointly make a feature film about Indian music, dances and songs.

Alexander DONSKOI



Indian film makers posed for this picture by the Moscow cinema theatre "Mir" (Peace) on the opening day of Indian Film Week in the USSR. Photo by Mikhail Alexandrov

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## Honest appraisal

The main task of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is to rally support for convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations Organization. This was stressed by Mohamed Ferid Zari, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the UN, at a press conference held in the Moscow premises of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Members of the Committee, who met in the capital of UN Security Council member states for consultations on methods and ways to the earliest fulfilment of this task.

M. F. Zari declared that the meetings and talks in Moscow demonstrated once again the Soviet Union's sincere interest in a fair and comprehensive settlement of the region's problems. The USSR invariably supports all measures aimed at stabilizing the situation in the Middle East and advances useful and constructive proposals.

## FRUITLESS TRIP

Beirut. US Assistant Secretary for Near East and South Asian Affairs Robert Murphy has visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan (twice) to give a fresh impetus to the Middle East settlement process which, according to the US State Department, should result from "direct talks" between Israel and her Arab neighbours. Victims of the former's aggression, in other words, Murphy again attempted to revive the notorious Middle East "Reagan plan" based on the Camp David accords (which is rejected by most Arab nations) and to ensure US and Israeli

hegemonic interests in this region by drawing new Arab countries into separate deals.

Arab observers stress that the Murphy trip, ordered personally by President Reagan, produced no results. Judging by the upshot of the talks in Washington, which still opposes an international conference to discuss the entire set of problems pertaining to a Middle East settlement, would not recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. It failed this time, too, to revive the separatist Camp David process.

## France to continue nuclear blasts

Paris. A Defence Ministry communiqué issued here stresses that France will continue its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

A possible date for the earliest test might coincide with the arrival of the Mureaux Aoli of ships run by the International

Greenpeace environmental protection advocates. This organization strongly opposes France's nuclear tests. It is perfectly clear, writes "Liberation", that French warships will take very stringent measures against Greenpeace ships.

## Explosion in Beirut

Beirut. Another atrocity has been committed by opponents of normalization in Lebanon. Terrorists exploded a car with a large quantity of dynamite in one of the busiest streets in the eastern sector of the capital. As a result some 20 people were killed while 30 others were

injured. The country's political circles place the blame for the crime on Israeli agents who, on orders from Tel Aviv, are escalating tensions in Lebanon, disrupting efforts of the central authority to completely free the country of Israeli occupation and reach national accord, peace and security.

A yellow toxic cloud of gas recently formed over a large industrial complex of the Union Carbide corporation in West Virginia. At least 150 people were badly poisoned.



P. Orosco...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Vietnamese-Kampuchean Communiqué

Phnom-Penh. Taking into account its around progress over the past six years, Kampuchea and Vietnam have decided to continue the stage-by-stage pull-out of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. This will be completed by 1980. However, if advantage is taken of this to undermine security in the region, both nations reserve

the right to take counter-measures, according to a communiqué issued here after the 11th conference of foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The document confirms the three Indochinese nations' consistent policy of normalizing the situation in South-East Asia.

## More aid for 'contras'

Washington. President Reagan has signed a bill on extra budget appropriations for the 1985 fiscal year.

It gives 27 million dollars to terrorist gangs making bloody raids under CIA patronage on sovereign Nicaragua. Earlier the president had signed another bill allocating a similar amount for

the same purpose in the next fiscal year. These lavish hand-outs to the enemies of the Nicaraguan people will be spent on weapons, ammunition and various equipment for anti-Sandinist groupings. The new legislation once again confirms the US policy of state terrorism in international relations.

## UNIDO council elected

Vienna. The General Conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) held here recently elected its leading bodies — the council on industrial development and the committee on programme and budgetary matters. The socialist countries on council are the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia while the committee includes the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR.

At present the CMEA member states render scientific, technical and economic aid to 92 Asian, African and Latin American states to the construction of 4,500 industrial and other economic projects. About 90 per cent of the means allocated by them are channelled into production, above all, in the industrial sector. Of this more than 50 per cent go to the heavy industry branches, which constitute the basis of economic independence of young states.

## A 'PRESENT' FOR PINOCHET REGIME

Washington. The blood-thirsty Pinochet regime in Chile received another financial "present" from the Reagan administration. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), acting on Washington's instructions, granted Chile several tens of millions of dollars. The loan, amounting to 100 million dollars, is meant to help the Chilean authorities cope with economic problems, lending to the country, in particular, the servicing of its huge foreign debt.

The Reagan administration does not conceal that it has supported the IMF membership in approving the loan for Pinochet regime, which exports Washington's overseas support. Moreover, America has succeeded in getting for the loan the easiest terms for repayment, which is spread out 10 years.

## U.S. pressurizing Jordan

Amman. US Assistant Secretary of State Murphy has been here with King Hussein. Local observers believe that the meeting was a continuation of US pressure on Jordan to accept the American "Camp David" plan based on the Camp David accords. It is known that these accords fully ignore the issue of an independent state of Palestine and, actually, do not recognize the right of Palestinian Arabs to independent existence.

## Dirty war

Managua. Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega has charged that the Reagan administration is directly responsible for the bloody crimes perpetrated by the CIA-sponsored Contras against the people of Nicaragua. Speaking on the "Radio Progreso" radio and TV programme, he exposed Washington's role in the use of force and aggression against the people of Nicaragua, who are engaged in an internal armed conflict.

Nicaragua, Ortega maintained, was realising the dirty war unleashed by the US, which was to drown the Sandinist people's revolution in blood.

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## FACTS AND EVENTS

● The summit Phnom-Penh of leaders of large ministers of the three Indochinese states will consider the situation in South-East Asia and the world and set out further common steps to arrive at a settlement in the region.

● The Japanese Transport Ministry has issued a statement saying that the cause of the disaster of the Japanese airliner being 77 in which 328 people died was the destruction of its tail fin.

● Timanin Vice-President

All Hassan Mwinyi has been chosen as the only candidate of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania for presidential elections due this October.

● The UN Special Committee on Decolonization has ordered the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico, on which the US insisted the noncolonial status of "freely associated" state.

● Opposition forces in Chile have again triumphed over the fascist regime of Pinochet. Under public pressure the authorities have been compelled to arrest and put on trial four soldiers and officers of the carabinieri corps.

## GEORGE BUSH'S MILITARISTIC SERMON

San Francisco. An overt military sermon is the only way to describe an address by US President George Bush at a ceremony here cynically called "Peace to the Pacific", aimed to mark the 40th anniversary of Japan's acknowledgment of defeat in World War II.

His general words on a day of peace, the vice-president actually claimed for further militarization of the Pacific and the drawing of other nations to the region into Washington's overseas support. Moreover, America has succeeded in getting for the loan the easiest terms for repayment, which is spread out 10 years.

Naturally, he did not mention the fact that none other than the US had concentrated most powerful navy in the Pacific and had amassed large forces, including nuclear, in a network of naval bases there, that the real threat to peace and stability in the Pacific, as repeatedly stressed by many of its nations, precisely comes from bellicose American imperialism.

## FRIENDSHIP DOES NOT COME OF ITSELF

But one hundred Americans took part in a meeting with the public representatives of the Soviet Union. The meeting was sponsored by the society "Friendship Force". Among them were students, housewives, workers and members of the army. With them also was the daughter of former US president Jimmy Carter, Amy. She was on her trip to the USSR to visit her father after his death.

Copied head Nancy Love is a student from Georgia. Here are her impressions:

"Moscow is a wonderful city. It is a city of being the heart of the country. Sights are everywhere. It is not an end in itself."

So come here to learn more about Soviet people and understand their thoughts and desires. Regrettably, she stressed, relations between our countries are far from good. To correct the current situation is the task not only of policy-makers but ordinary people as well. Friendship does not come of itself. It has to be gained. Thinking so, we called our society "Friendship Force". To this end not only do we travel ourselves but invite people from various countries to visit our land. A group of Georgian tourists was already to the US at our invitation, she said.

If our work brings it just a modicum of use to improving American-Soviet relations, we will be happy, she concluded.

Igor BORISOV

## Victims on atolls

Cobara. The radioactive environmental pollution, caused by the 210 French and American nuclear tests on atolls in the Pacific Ocean, leads to a great number of cancerous diseases, defective birth and genetic anomalies. This conclusion is reached in a report by the Ministry of Fiji, published in the "Daily News" (Cobara).

According to the Australian newspaper, "The Age", the report stresses that the number of congenital defects in children is especially great on Marshall Islands, a US mandated territory where Washington carried out in the forties its first nuclear tests. Similar diseases and defects are to be expected also among the inhabitants of French Polynesia, where France is still conducting underground nuclear explosions on the Mururoa Atoll, notes the survey.

Mass protests against the British authorities' conspiracy to use the Protestant ultra in Ulster recently swept over the second largest city of the province — Londonderry. Hundreds of inhabitants in one of the Catholic city districts got into the streets to block the provocative march by the Protestants. Large army and police detachments used plastic bullets and sticks to disperse the Catholic demonstrators. Many were injured. The events in Londonderry reflect the rather tense situation over seignioring in Ulster.

● Clashes to Londonderry. Photo AP-TASS

## Science and technology

## UNIVERSAL ARAB ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Irish scholars have started publishing the world's first universal Arab encyclopedia. Preparations for this monumental publication, which contains information about all the branches of modern science, continued for several years. Specialists from many Arab countries participated in this work.

## PROTECTION FROM DRY WINDS

The Algerian Government has passed a decision to set up a green wall from 1,000 million trees which will be planted along the border of Morocco to Tunisia. The total length of the protective belt will make 1,500 km. The green barrier will block up the hot breath of the desert.

## ANTI-NOISE SCREEN

An anti-noise screen mounted along the roads has been developed in Canada. It consists of concrete pillars with slots and beams which are inserted into these slots. The screen quite effectively damps the car noise. In one working day a team of 8-10 people mounts a section of the 122 m long screen.

## WINGED DETECTIVES

The police anti-narcotic squads have received an original proposal from New Zealand scientists: to use bees in the battle. The idea is simple: analyzing the pollen and nectar collected by the insects, one can determine the area with plantations of toxicological plants. Knowing the radius of bee flights round their hives, it is not difficult to outline the coordinates of secret plantations.

## OF INTEREST

## Pity

There are records of different kinds. One can find nothing but reports for 80-year-old Pity Whitehead at Haverton Island. At a recent wandering competition in leaving behind all the participants, including the men, having picked up a speed of 40 kilometres per hour. The achievement of a Swedish woman Lise Johansson is a little bit curious — 101 hours of non-stop knitting. She dropped needles only for five minutes every hour. But the "test" of Col Williams of California is of another kind altogether. She has given her daughter a name consisting of 1,910 letters. We may only pity the poor baby...

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## THE WEST TRYING TO SAVE THE RACISTS

South Africa is now going through a liberation struggle. Representatives of all racial groups and various social strata of the population are participating in powerful anti-racial action, writes V. Korochentsev, PRAVDA analyst.

The events in South Africa are taking on obviously undeniably turn for Pretoria and its chief ally — Washington, stresses the author. Feeling that the situation in the country is slipping out of control, racists are pinning ever greater hopes on outside support. An obvious attempt to cheer up the regime was the meeting hurriedly arranged the other day in Vienna between R. McParlane, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and R. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa. According to the Western press, Botha left for Europe to enlist the support of USA, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany for the policy of the escalation of terror and try to restrain the international campaign to isolate the apartheid regime.

The Reagan administration is categorically against the application of effective sanctions on South Africa, thus confirming its allegiance to the policy of "constructive cooperation", which is tantamount to anti-African military and political alliance between the USA and South Africa, concludes the author.

## INDIA'S CONSISTENT POLICY

In 18 years of her independent existence India has turned into a great state, exerting an ever appreciable and favourable influence on world developments, writes M. Kolesov, commentator at SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, in an article devoted to the 38th anniversary of India's independence.

The author notes that with the tragic death of Indira Gandhi certain people in the West pinned hopes on a possible change in New Delhi's policy.

Information leaked to the foreign press that during a New Delhi meeting last autumn US Secretary of State G. Shultz and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher agreed to try and dissuade Rajiv Gandhi from the long-standing policy of friendship between India and the Soviet Union. The reply to this secret "diplomacy" was given in May of the current year, when Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The negotiations in Moscow, stresses the author, demonstrated with new vigour that friendship and cooperation between our countries play an ever greater beneficial role in the entire system of international relations. With their example the two countries promote the principles of peaceful co-existence, consolidation of peace and security of the peoples of Asia and the world as a whole.

## THE ARGUMENT CONTINUES

IZVESTIA Bonn correspondent Ye. Boykum writes that a lot of argument is going on in West Germany now as to whether or not the US will deploy new heavy weapons there. For instance, the leader of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag, A. Dreyer, quoted Carl Weinberger as saying No, while SDPS Bundestag member Erwin Hartmann said Yes. Moreover, the author continues, Hartmann suggests that the US intends to turn chemical weapons into a self-contained element of the NATO arsenal.

Certain facts justify the misgivings. First, American propaganda is trying to mislead West Europeans into believing that binny weapons are "not dangerous", in their lethal effects are caused only by the action of two chemicals. Second, the threatened "Soviet threat" thesis is being raised again. NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe B. Rogers claimed at a recent special seminar at Kiel University that the manufacture of binny weapons was urgently needed.

The West Germany public vigorously opposes American plans for chemical "rearmament", demanding full elimination of combat toxic agents stored in the country, the article points out.

## WASHINGTON BACKS ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM

Despite the efforts of the National Unity government, headed by R. Karame and the National Alliance Front set up recently, peace in Lebanon and especially in its capital has not been restored yet, writes R. Moleysyev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Such a situation, notes the author, serves the interests of Israeli Zionist circles which, encroaching on the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon are intentionally whipping up internecine war.

It is an open secret that Tel Aviv is backed by the USA which, encouraging in every way the expansionist aspirations of its "strategic" ally has not given up the idea of a new intervention in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the US and Israel have again stimulated their efforts, the author adds, to revive the Camp David accords, that is "separate settlement" of the Middle East crisis. Unfortunately, the recent extraordinary meeting of the heads of state and government of some Arab countries in Morocco did not contribute to the consolidation of unity in the Arab world.

## Pupils with automatic weapons

Automatic arms, knives, pistols, clubs and handaxes are some of the exhibits displayed in Newark, the USA. These are not the new samples of arms manufacturers but only a small part of dangerous "loot" taken away from the pupils of secondary schools. Non-controlled sale of weapons in the country leads to such a high level of crime rate among the young generation of Americans that the authorities of many states were compelled to set up specialized police squads for disarming schoolchildren.

## Crocodile and relay transmitter

A 112 m long live crocodile was found by fishermen removing the debris on a TV relay transmitter in Brinkly settlement, North Czechia. They managed to catch the crocodile and send it to the zoo in Dacín. As it was found out later, the "adventurer" had disappeared two weeks ago from one of the local country-houses.

## VIEWPOINT

## SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM'S MAJOR DECISION

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The approved by the 16th session of the South Pacific Forum (held on Cook Islands) of the treaty on the creation of nuclear-free zone in that area must be regarded as a major contribution of the 13 states to lessening military confrontation in the world. In their document they resounded the development, utilization and testing of any nuclear charges. The member-countries also officially banned the acquisition and importation of nuclear weapons into their own territory and resolutely opposed the dumping and burial of radioactive waste in that part of the Pacific.

The sphere of the new nuclear-free zone begins from the equator and stretches to the 60th parallel in the South. In the East it becomes contiguous to the boundary of operation of the Tlatelolco Treaty, which protects the nuclear-free status of

Latin America. In the West it comes to the boundary of waters between Australia and Indonesia. As we can see, a considerable part of the Pacific Ocean is withdrawn from the sphere of nuclear tests and the deployment of nuclear weapons.

As expected, this decision was strongly countered by Washington. According to Pentagon's plans military objectives in Oceania are to supplement the chain of military, naval and air bases stretching from Alaska and Japan in the north, to Australia in the south. These very bases were described during the 1984 election campaign as "of vital importance for US interests".

These "interests" mainly boil down to forcing upon the small Pacific states the deployment of Pentagon's nuclear weapons. The US is striving to turn this region into an American advanced mis-

sile and nuclear base. That is why the refusal of New Zealand to allow American warships with nuclear engines or nuclear weapons on board to enter its territorial waters aroused strong dissatisfaction in Washington. But New Zealand is not alone in its decision. It is backed by the people of Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, which also oppose the appearance of warships with nuclear weapons on board at their ports.

There is no doubt that declaring this area a nuclear-free zone emphasizes still more the incomparability of French nuclear tests with the security of the countries of that region, with the right of its peoples to live and lead a healthy life. The island states are also right in their decision because by opposing the conversion of that region into a nuclear experimental range, they are at the same time resisting the neo-colonialist scornful

attitude of Washington and France towards the fate of the peoples in that area.

The Soviet Union resolutely backs the initiative of the 13 countries in the South Pacific. This clearly follows from the reply of the Soviet leader to the appeal by the Japanese council of organizations of atomic bomb victims. In the reply Mikhail Gorbachev openly declared that the efforts of the South Pacific states to create a nuclear-free zone in that region deserve commendation.

Soviet leaders are consistently working for our planet to become an all-round nuclear-free zone. Evidence of this is the memorandum announced by the Soviet leader on all nuclear aspects, beginning from August 6 right up to January 1, 1985. Moscow declared that the moratorium might be extended if the USA too would refrain from carrying out nuclear experiments.

The whole world, welcoming this Soviet step, agrees with Mikhail Gorbachev that a mutual moratorium by the USSR and USA on all nuclear experiments would be a positive example for other states possessing nuclear weapons.

The states that have declared the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific have made a major decision. It means the peoples of that vast region have embarked on the road of turning the entire Pacific Ocean into a zone of peace.

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